

# THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2.

Tucson, A. T., Saturday, August 28, 1869.

No 35

## WEEKLY ARIZONAN

Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

W. DOONER.....Editor.

### Terms of Subscription,

Copy, one year.....\$7.00  
Copy, six months.....\$4.00  
Copy for three months.....2.00  
Numbers, each.....25  
Subscriptions must be paid in advance

### Advertising Rates.

One dollar per square for the first insertion  
One dollar for each subsequent insertion  
Business letters must be addressed to the  
Editor, and all "correspondence" to the  
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J. E. McCAFFREY  
PLATT & McCAFFREY,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW  
TUCSON, A. T.  
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
Office in Court-house Building  
TUCSON, A. T.  
August 4th

PIONEER BREWERY,  
TUCSON, A. T.  
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER  
Constantly on hand.  
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDFREE.  
March 14, 1869--11-tf.

Goodwin & Sanders  
Dealers in General Merchandise  
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly  
receiving, a large stock of goods selected  
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,  
consisting in part of  
Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots  
and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions,  
Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols,  
Saddles, Perfection caps, &c., &c., which they  
will sell cheap for cash.  
Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit  
continuance of public patronage.  
Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.  
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California  
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,  
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,  
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission  
Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public  
generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our  
facilities for Wholesale and Jobbing at LOW  
RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

### ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods  
in the Territory, or in any one House south  
of San Francisco,  
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY  
REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or  
bought of direct importers. We buy nothing  
from second hands; thereby saving the  
San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

### ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"  
is our motto. Our terms are  
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash,  
are always in readiness to supply dealers,  
Wholesale, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots  
Unprecedentedly Low for cash  
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.  
Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

## A MODERN DRINKING SONG.

Adapted (slightly) from the old poets to the  
new style of "beverage," and dedicated by  
GEORGE SONNITT,  
To the "Whisky Ring."

Fill high the bowl with Fasel Oil!  
With Lannin let your cups be crowned!  
If Strychnine gives relief to toil,  
Let Strychnine's generous juice abound!  
Let Oil of Vitrol cool your brains,  
Or anisated atoms brew,  
And fill your arteries, hearts and veins  
With glee—the infusorial glue!

Wine? That died out in '68—  
What fool would have it back? And how?  
The "cup that will eubriate,  
And never cheer," they sell us now.  
"The conscious water saw its God  
And blushed." What of it? Don't you feel  
That water knows the druggist's rod,  
And blushes now—with Cocchical?

Ah-h fragrant fume of Crocote!  
Bewitching bowl of Prussian blue!  
Who would not soothe his parched throat  
With your mild offspring "Mountain Dew"?  
Stronger than aught that racked the frame  
Or shook the mighty brain of Burns,  
Surely ye'll set our heads adame,  
Where'er his festal day returns!

Bring on the Beer—fresh Copperas foam;  
With Alum mixed, in powder fine,  
How could my foolish fancy roam  
In search of whiter froth than thine?  
Thy Indian's Berry Essence spread  
Through amber wavelets, sparkling clear,  
Benumbs dull care—strikes feeling dead—  
And narcotizes shame and fear!

Far down thy bubbling depths Champagne,  
Drowned Honor, Love, and Beauty lie!  
They fought th' unequal fight in vain—  
Shall we, too, merely drink and die?  
Sweet Acetate of Lead, forbid!  
Fill every drink with pangs—and tell  
What tortures could—and always did—  
Anticipate the stings of hell!

Then drink, boys! drink! We never can  
Drink younger! And we never will  
Be men, or ought resembling men,  
While poisoners have the power to kill!  
Amend! From Frenzy's screech of mirth  
To maudlin Sorrows drizzling flow,  
We'll brave through scenes unmatched on earth  
And not to be surpassed below!

The Mandarin in burlingame's troupe, who  
writes up the manners and customs of the various  
countries for the Chinese archives, has  
given the Paris correspondent of the London  
Post a translation of his last letter. In it he  
speaks of the table habits of the Paris bar-  
barians: "We have dined," he says, "at their  
tables, where the stomach is expected to receive  
with pleasure some thirty objects of food, and  
perhaps ten different liquors. The French and  
other foreigners eat until they feel very un-  
comfortable and require much medicine drugs,  
as may be seen by the many chemists' shops  
of this city. They have the same capacity as  
our pigs. Had you been here the other night  
and observed how rudely these people scam-  
bled for the food at the supper table when we  
gave our fete! They put their hands violently  
on the dishes and disputed with other most  
roughly." In telling about Burlingame's ball  
he writes: "Oh! if you had seen the women  
at our ball! They came half undressed; that  
is to say, the upper part of the body was wholly  
exposed, but they are jealous of showing their  
feet, and seem to hide the floor also, as each  
woman drags about with her a long robe, on  
which it is not etiquette to place your shoe.  
Their eyes are pained round (not all of them)  
and they use coloring for the lips and a pearl  
powder for various exposed sections of the  
face. They purchase the hair of the dead,  
and artists work it into various designs; then  
the women put it on their heads with flowers;  
and yet they are not a dirty people. The high-  
caste women are allowed every license. At our  
fete they were clasped round the waist by men  
they knew not, and danced with painful vigor,  
for it was hot."

Don't know whether our people, virtuous  
and generous though they be, can readily for-  
give the Rocky Mountain Herald for having  
published the following insinuation. After  
quoting the heat of our climate, as published  
in the ARIZONAN, Goldrick thinks "the boys  
will be pretty well climaxed for any emergency  
in the world to come!"

## OFFICIAL.

### A Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of  
America.

Whereas an additional article to the con-  
vention for the surrender of criminals, between  
the United States and his Majesty the King  
of Italy, was concluded and signed by their  
respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on  
the 21st day of January, eighteen hundred and  
sixty-nine, which additional article being in  
the English and Italian languages, is word for  
word as follows:

It is agreed that the concluding paragraph  
of the second article of the convention afore-  
said shall be so amended as to read as fol-  
lows:

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons  
hired or salaried, to the detriment of their em-  
ployers, when these crimes are subject to in-  
famous punishment according to the laws of  
the United States, and criminal punishment  
according to the laws of Italy.

In witness whereof the respective plenipo-  
tentiaries have signed the present article in  
duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of  
their arms.

Done at Washington, the 21st day of Janu-  
ary, 1869.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. STWARD.  
[SEAL.] M. CERRETI.

And whereas the said additional article has  
been duly ratified on both parts, and the re-  
spective ratifications were exchanged at Wash-  
ington, on the 7th instant:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S.  
Grant, President of the United States of Amer-  
ica, have caused the said additional article to  
be made public to the end that the same and  
every clause and article thereof may be ob-  
served and fulfilled with good faith by the  
United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my  
hand and caused the seal of the United States  
to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleven-  
th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thou-  
sand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the  
independence of the United States of America,  
the ninety-third.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT,  
By the President:  
HAMILTON FISH,  
Secretary of State.

Our readers are well acquainted with the  
fact that an expedition under the direction of  
Major Powell, had set out some months ago for  
the purpose of exploring the dangerous and  
hitherto unexplored regions of Green river and  
the head waters of the Colorado. Reports, a  
short time ago, led many to believe that the  
Major and his companions had shared the fate  
of the unfortunate party which undertook a  
similar expedition a year or two previous. Our  
fears have lately been dissipated and the Sci-  
entific Press of July 31st, treats the subject as  
follows:

Letters have been received from Major Pow-  
ell, of the Colorado river expedition, up to  
June 29th, at which time the party were all  
safe and lying by for a few days for rest. The  
party had passed four cañons, of about twenty-  
five miles each in length, the walls of which  
were from 2,000 to 2,800 feet high; were com-  
pelled to make portages of rations etc., and  
let the boats down with lines. One of the boats  
was wrecked with the loss of a portion of the  
supplies and instruments. The instruments  
were duplicated. Some fine fossils have been  
collected, and a grand geological collection  
and a good map will be prepared. The boats  
seem to be a success; although filled with wa-  
ter many times, they never sink. The wreck  
was due to a misunderstanding of orders. The  
party was resting for eight or ten days to make  
repairs and dry rations. They were all in good  
health and spirits, and filled with high hopes  
of success. The Major is very anxious to  
make observations on the 7th of August, of  
the eclipse.—News

## The Tehuantepec Railroad.

A party of American capitalists, headed by  
Marshall O. Roberts, of New York city, have  
obtained a favorable grant from the Mexican  
government, and propose commencing at an  
early period the building of the long-talked-of  
railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.  
The company has been incorporated, and Mr.  
Roberts has signed a bond in the penalty of  
\$100,000 coin for the construction within  
eighteen months of a carriage road and tele-  
graph line along the whole route of the pro-  
jected railroad. To assist in the building of  
the latter the company assume the obligation  
to complete the road within five years. It is  
to be a first class road in every respect, and  
capable of meeting the requirements of the ex-  
tensive traffic which is certain to pass over it.  
The road will commence on the Atlantic side,  
at the town of Minatitlan, on the Coatzacoas  
river, about twenty miles from the gulf of Mex-  
ico. This point is accessible to sea-going  
steamers at all seasons of the year and at all  
stages of water. From thence the line takes a  
direction almost due south to the Pacific ocean  
which it reaches at the port of Ventosa, distant  
about 160 miles. The summit of the road will  
be 793 feet above the level of the sea, and the  
heaviest grade will be but 60 feet to the mile,  
and this only for a distance of twelve or fifteen  
miles, and for the rest of the distance the aver-  
age grade will be less than twenty-five feet to  
the mile. The preliminary carriage road will  
have the same general location as the railroad,  
but will follow a slightly different course. Its  
total length will be about two hundred miles.  
It is to have a carriage way fifteen feet wide,  
and the timber on each side is to be cleared  
to the width of fifty feet. The cost of the  
road is estimated at nine millions of dollars.  
What the earnings will be is, of course, a mere  
matter of conjecture, and can only be guessed  
at by comparison with the Panama railroad.  
This railroad earns over forty per cent per  
annum upon a capital of nine millions of dol-  
lars, besides interest on a debt of two millions  
of dollars, and Tehuantepec railroad is even  
more favorably situated for business. The dis-  
tance from Liverpool to San Francisco is one  
thousand one hundred and thirty-one miles  
less by the Tehuantepec route than by Panama;  
from New York to San Francisco, one thousand  
four hundred and seventy-seven miles less, and  
from New Orleans to San Francisco, two thou-  
sand three hundred and thirty-four miles; so  
that the new road will offer far superior attrac-  
tions to commerce over that on the Isthmus of  
Panama. The people of the Pacific coast will  
be greatly benefitted by the early completion of  
this work, and it is a matter of congratulation  
that the road has at last got into the hands of  
a set of energetic men, who will commence  
and finish it in the shortest practicable time.  
—Chronicle.

## Said He Might Leave 'Em.

There resides in the neighborhood of Bos-  
ton an old gentleman well known in the city,  
slightly deaf, and whom nothing so much an-  
gers as to be disturbed by callers at meal  
times. Just seating himself at the breakfast  
table one morning, last winter, when a light  
snow was falling, he was summoned by a mes-  
sage from a person at the front door, who declined  
to send his name, but must see him. Going  
to the door, he found a somewhat seedy in-  
dividual, with a red nose, that evidently sniffed  
the breakfast in anticipation, and the owner of  
which, in a dismal whine, said: "I've called,  
s'r, to see if you would allow me to leave a few  
tracks at your door." "Tracks!" said the deaf  
and irascible merchant; "tracks! Yes, leave  
as many tracks as you please, and leave 'em  
at once, with the heels toward the door."

One of those very simple improvements in  
the construction of a long known article, has  
recently been announced in England, in re-  
gard to the gumming of envelopes, consisting  
in applying mucilage to the lower part of the  
envelope instead of the flap. On moistening  
the edge of the flap as usual, and pressing it  
down upon the gummed surface below, a very  
thorough adhesion takes place, without the ob-  
jection of getting the taste of the gum in the  
mouth, or removing a part of it by the tongue.